

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
CIVIL ACTION NO.: 3:03CV151-MU**

DIRECTV, INC.,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	ORDER
)	
GLEND A JOHNSON,)	
)	
Defendant.)	
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THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiff’s “Motion for Default Judgment Against Defendant Glenda Johnson, and For Certification of Final Judgment,” “Plaintiff’s Memorandum of Law in Support of Its Motion for Entry of Default Judgment Against Defendant Glenda Johnson,” “Affidavit of Leslie C. O’Toole In Support of Default,” “Affidavit of Patricia Kerner in Support of Default,” and “Affidavit of Felix Chevalier, In Support of Default Judgment Against Defendant Glenda L. Johnson,” all filed December 20, 2004. Defendant Glenda Johnson (“Defendant”) did not respond nor has she otherwise appeared in this matter.

I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Directv, Inc. (“Directv”) is a direct broadcast satellite provider. (Compl. ¶ 2). Directv’s Satellite Programming is received by Directv subscribers through the use of a fixed outdoor satellite dish, which is connected by cable to an indoor satellite receiver. (*Id.*). An individual cannot receive Directv’s signal without paying a subscription fee. (*Id.* ¶ 3). In order to prevent the unauthorized receipt and use of its Satellite Programming, Directv uses encryption technology to scramble the signal, thereby making the signal unusable until it is unscrambled.

(*Id.*). Once a Directv customer pays a subscription fee, the satellite signal is unscrambled and the customer can receive Directv's Satellite Programming. (*Id.* ¶ 4).

Despite the encryption technology used by Directv, individuals have created devices and equipment (collectively referred to as "Pirate Access Devices") to surreptitiously pirate Directv's signal without paying Directv's subscription fee. (*Id.* ¶ 5). Consequently, Directv has attempted to stop the sale and distribution of these Pirate Access Devices by executing writs of seizure on businesses that sell these Devices and then bringing lawsuits, such as this one, against the individuals who purchased and allegedly used and/or distributed Pirate Access Devices. This case is just one out of over one hundred that have been filed in this Court.

In this case, based on writs of seizure that were executed on Li Sang, the operator of Digital Source Solutions d/b/a DssPro, Directv learned that Defendant purchased one Pirate Access Device. (*Id.* ¶¶ 17-19). As a result, on April 4, 2003, Directv filed a Complaint, alleging the following causes of action against Defendant: (1) violations of the Cable Communications Policy Act, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 605(a); (2) violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2511; (3) possession, manufacture and/or assembly of electronic, mechanical or other device or equipment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2512; (4) willful assembly or modification of devices or equipment, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(4); (5) theft of telecommunication service, pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-113.5; (6) interception and disclosure of electronic communication, pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-287; (7) unfair and deceptive trade practices; and (8) civil conversion. Directv seeks injunctive relief, statutory damages or actual damages, punitive damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. On June 3, 2003, Directv served the Summons and Complaint on Defendant.

On July 28, 2003, in light of the fact that Defendant had not answered the Complaint or otherwise appeared in this matter, Directv filed a Motion for Entry of Default and on July 29, 2003, the Clerk entered default against Defendant. Directv now seeks to have default judgment entered against Defendant. Directv further asks the Court to award statutory damages of \$10,000 for Defendant's violation of 47 U.S.C. §§ 605(e)(4) and 18 U.S.C. § 2511, as well as attorneys' fees and costs. (Pl. Mem. in Supp. p. 1). Directv also asks the Court to "permanently enjoin Defendant, Defendant's employees, agents, servants, successors and assigns and any other person acting in concert with them from committing or assisting in the commission of any violation of 47 U.S.C. § 605 or 18 U.S.C. § 2511." (*Id.* p. 6).

II. DISCUSSION

When a party against whom a judgment for affirmative relief is sought has failed to plead or otherwise defend, and after the clerk has entered default against such party, the opposing party is entitled to move for default judgment. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55. Moreover, "[a]verments in a pleading to which a responsive pleading is required . . . are admitted when not denied in the responsive pleading." Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(d). However, "'a default is not treated as an absolute confession by the defendant of his liability and of the plaintiff's right to recover.'" *Ryan v. Homecomings Fin. Network*, 253 F.3d 778, 780 (4th Cir. 2001) (*quoting Nishimatsu Constr. Co., Ltd. v. Houston Nat'l Bank*, 515 F.2d 1200, 1206 (5th Cir. 1975)).

A. Violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2511

1. Statutory damages

Section 2511 of the Wiretapping Act prohibits any person from intentionally intercepting, endeavoring to intercept, or procuring any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept any

wire, oral, or electronic communication. 18 U.S.C. § 2511(1)(a). Section 2520, which is also part of the Wiretapping Act, provides the civil damages remedy for violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2511. Section 2520(a) provides, in relevant part, as follows:

Except as provided in section 2511(2)(a)(ii), any person whose wire, oral, or electronic communication is intercepted, disclosed, or intentionally used in violation of this chapter may in a civil action recover from the person . . . which engaged in that violation such relief as may be appropriate.

18 U.S.C. § 2520(a).

As noted above, upon entry of default the allegations in the complaint, except those relating to damages, are taken as true. Because default has been entered against Defendant, the Court takes as true the allegation that Defendant purchased one Pirate Access Device and “intentionally intercepted, endeavored to intercept, or procured other persons to intercept electronic communications from Directv.” (Compl. ¶ 27). Directv has, therefore, established a valid claim under Section 2511 and is entitled to default judgment on this claim.

Having concluded that default judgment is warranted on this claim, the Court now must turn to the issue of damages. Damages for violations of Section 2511 are provided for by Sections 2520(b)(2), (3), and (c)(2), which provide:

(b) In an action under this section, appropriate relief *includes*: . . . (2) damages under subsection (c) and punitive damages in appropriate cases . . .

(c)(2) In any other action under this section, the court *may* assess as damages whichever is the greater of – (A) the sum of the actual damages suffered by the plaintiff and any profits made by the violator as a result of the violation; or (B) statutory damages of whichever is the greater of \$100 a day for each violation or \$10,000.

18 U.S.C. §§ 2520(b)(2), (c)(2) (emphasis added).

The language of this statute has lead various courts, including the Fourth Circuit, to

conclude that an award of damages is permissive, as opposed to mandatory. *See Nalley v. Nalley*, 53 F.3d 649, 652 (4th Cir. 1995) (concluding that the use of the word “may” indicates that “Congress intended to confer upon district courts the discretion to decline to award damages in applying § 2520(c)(2)”; *see also Dorris v. Absher*, 179 F.3d 420, 429 (6th Cir. 1999) (noting that the plain language of Section 2520 gives district courts the discretion to decline to impose damages); *Reynolds v. Spears*, 93 F.3d 428, 435 (8th Cir. 1996) (affirming district court’s finding that damages under the wiretapping statute are discretionary, as evidenced by the use of the word “may”); *Directv v. Brown*, 371 F.3d 814, 818-19 (11th Cir. 2004) (agreeing with the Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Circuits that the use of the word “may” in Section 2520(c)(2) means that an award of damages under this statute is discretionary). Therefore, even if there has been a violation of Section 2511, this Court may, in its discretion, refuse to award any damages under Section 2520(c)(2).

In determining whether to award such damages

. . . a district court should make an individualized assessment of each defendant. Factors that may be considered include whether the plaintiff suffered financial harm, the extent to which a violation occurred and unlawfully intercepted signals were disclosed, whether the defendant had a legitimate reason for his or her actions, whether the defendant profited from his or her acts, and whether an award of damages would serve a legitimate purpose.

Directv, Inc. v. Guzzi, 308 F. Supp. 2d 788, 790 (E.D. Mi. 2004); *see also Nalley*, 53 F.3d at 653-54 (denying an award of damages to plaintiff pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2520(c)(2) after considering whether plaintiff suffered financial loss and whether defendant received a profit).

In exercising its discretion in the instant case, the Court concludes that damages are not appropriate. Directv has not offered any evidence about the financial harm it suffered as a result

of Defendant's actions. Aside from potentially receiving Directv's satellite television programming free of charge for a period of time, there is no indication that Defendant otherwise profited from her conduct. There is no evidence that she used this device for commercial purposes or purchased the device for resale. There are no allegations that Defendant induced others to commit similar violations. Although Directv alleges that "[t]he value of the programs that Defendant *was capable of viewing* without authorization *may* easily reach \$100,000 in a single year,"¹ there is no allegation as to how long Defendant actually used the device or the dollar amount Directv would have received in subscription fees but did not obtain as a result of Defendant's activity. There is no evidence of the amount of Defendant's actual personal use of the device. Therefore, the Court denies Directv's request for statutory damages arising from Plaintiff's violation of Section 2511.

2. Attorneys' fees and costs

While an award of statutory damages may serve the legitimate and useful purpose of deterrence, the Court finds that this purpose can be met by an award of costs and attorneys' fees. Section 2520 allows a court to award "a reasonable attorney's fee and other litigation costs reasonably incurred." 18 U.S.C. §§ 2520(b)(3).

Although the Court finds that Directv is not entitled to damages for a violation of § 2511, the Court will order Defendant to pay reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to Directv. Directv submitted the Affidavit of Leslie C. O'Toole to prove the attorneys' fees and costs incurred in this matter. In her affidavit, Ms. O'Toole states that Directv has incurred legal fees in an amount of \$336.50 and costs in the amount of \$240.00. (O'Toole Aff. ¶ 6). Consequently, the Court

¹Compl. ¶ 18 (emphasis added).

awards Directv attorney's fees in the amount of \$300.00 and costs in the amount of \$240.00.

B. Violation of 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(4)

In its Complaint, Directv alleges that Defendant violated both 47 U.S.C. § 605(a) and 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(4). Notably, however, in its Motion for Default Judgment, Directv only seeks to recover for Defendant's violation of Section 605(e)(4). (Pl. Mem. in Supp. pp. 1, 3-4). Section 605(e)(4) provides as follows:

Any person who manufactures, assembles, modifies, imports, exports, sells, or distributes any electronic, mechanical, or other device or equipment, knowing or having reason to know that the device or equipment is primarily of assistance in the unauthorized decryption of satellite cable programming, or direct-to-home satellite services, or is intended for any other activity prohibited by subsection (a) of this section, shall be fined not more than \$500,000 for each violation, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years for each violation, or both. For purposes of all penalties and remedies established for violations of this paragraph, the prohibited activity established herein as it applies to each such device shall be deemed a separate violation.

47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(4). Any person aggrieved by a violation of Section 605(e)(4) may bring a private civil action against the violator and seek damages under Section 605(e)(3)(C). *See* 47 U.S.C. 605(e)(3)(C).

Although the Defendant, by her default, admits Directv's well-plead allegations of fact, "a default is not treated as an absolute confession by the defendant of his liability and of the plaintiff's right to recover." *Ryan*, 253 F.3d at 780 (*quoting Nishimatsu*, 515 F.2d at 1206). Consequently, the Court must determine whether the allegations in Directv's Complaint support the relief sought in this action. *Id.* (citations omitted). In the instant case, Directv alleged in its Complaint that: (1) Defendant purchased one Pirate Access Device; and (2) by removing and inserting a Pirate Access Device and/or inserting an illegally programmed Access Card into a

valid Directv Receiver, the Defendant engaged in the unlawful assembly and/or modification of devices primarily of assistance in the unauthorized decryption of Satellite Programming. (Compl. ¶¶ 17, 35).

Numerous courts have found, and this Court agrees, that Section 605(e)(4) targets “upstream manufacturers and distributors, not the ultimate consumer of pirating devices.” *Directv v. Borich*, No. Civ. A. 1:03-2146, 2004 WL 2359414 (S.D. W. Va. Sept. 17, 2004) (noting that the act of installing and activating a pirate access device does not convert an individual into a manufacturer or distributor of such device as contemplated by Section 605(e)(4)); *see also Directv v. Albright*, No. Civ. A. 03-4603, 2003 WL 22956416 (E.D. Pa. Dec. 9, 2003) (finding that a “reasonable reading of this provision demonstrates that § 605(e)(4) targets upstream manufacturers and distributors, not the ultimate consumer of pirating devices”); *Directv v. McDougall*, No. Civ. A.SA-03-CA-1165, 2004 WL 2580769 (W.D. Tx. Nov. 12, 2004) (same); *Directv v. Robson*, 333 F. Supp. 2d 589, 595 (W.D. La. 2004) (stating that Section 605(e)(4) is a provision relating to manufacturers and sellers, rather an individual users); and *Directv v. Hussain*, No. Civ. A.03-6482, 2004 WL 1125937 (E.D. Pa. May 20, 2004) (finding that Section 605(e)(4) relates to manufacturers and sellers, rather than users).

Moreover, even if Section 605(e)(4) were to apply to the individual consumer, this provision does not prohibit the mere purchase and use of a Pirate Access Device. *See* 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(4) (prohibiting the manufacture, assembly, modification, importation, exportation, selling or distribution of such devices). Moreover, the Court does not find that merely inserting and removing a Pirate Access Device and/or inserting illegally programmed Access Cards into a valid Directv Receiver is the type of modification or assembly prohibited by Section 605(e)(4).

See Directv v. Borich, No. Civ. A. 1:03-2146, 2004 WL 2359414 (Sept. 17, 2004 S.D. W. Va.) (noting that the act of “removing and inserting Pirate Access Devices and/or inserting illegally programmed Access Cards into valid Directv Receivers is the not the type of assembly or modification prohibited by the statute”).

In the instant case, Directv’s Complaint does not allege that Defendant is an upstream manufacturer or distributor, nor did Directv sufficiently establish that Defendant manufactured, assembled, modified, imported, exported, sold, or distributed Pirate Access Devices. Accordingly, default judgment is not appropriate on Directv’s Section 605(e)(4) claim.

C. Abandonment of Claims

As noted above, in addition to its 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(4) and 18 U.S.C. §2511 claims, Directv asserted claims against Defendant for: (1) violations of the Cable Communications Policy Act, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 605(a); (2) possession, manufacture and/or assembly of electronic, mechanical or other device or equipment, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 2512; (3) theft of telecommunication service, pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 14-113.5; (4) interception and disclosure of electronic communication, pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 15A-287; (5) unfair and deceptive trade practices; and (6) civil conversion. Directv did not seek default judgment with regard to those claims. Consequently, the Court finds that those claims should be dismissed pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for failure to prosecute.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment is hereby **GRANTED** with respect to its claim under 18 U.S.C. § 2511 and Plaintiff is awarded attorney’s fees in the amount of \$300.00 and costs in the amount of \$240.00, but no statutory damages.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff’s Motion for Default Judgment is hereby

DENIED with respect to its claim under 47 U.S.C. § 605(e)(4).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in light of Plaintiff's failure to pursue the remainder of its claims against Defendant, those claims are hereby **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant is permanently enjoined from committing or assisting in the commission of any violation of 47 U.S.C. § 605 or committing or assisting in committing any violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2511.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the entry of final judgment as to all claims against Defendant is appropriate at this time pursuant to Rule 54(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, and there is no just reason for delay.

Signed: May 9, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Graham C. Mullen", written over a horizontal line.

Graham C. Mullen
Chief United States District Judge

